

# SPORTS

## Los Angeles Olympics: a lot still to be achieved

Everything should be done to ensure that the 1984 Los Angeles Games are held in the spirit of the Olympic ideals of friendship and fair sporting competition, urged the General Assembly of National Olympic Committees (GANOC), which has ended its work in Los Angeles and which adopted a final document described as a declaration. According to delegates, the Organizing Committee for the Games will have to do a lot if the Los Angeles Olympics are to be a real festival of young people on our planet.

The desire to cooperate and bolster friendly links—such as the leitmotif of talks held here between heads of the Olympic movement. Most specifically, there were also talks between Soviet representatives and heads of many international federations, and the chairman of the Olympic committees of Austria, Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Zimbabwe, Italy, Kuwait, Nepal, Peru, Poland, Mexico and Sweden.

At their press conference the organizers of the 1984 Winter Games at Sarajevo gave extensive information to newsmen.



Moscow Region Spartak clashed with Belgrade Partizan in the Ronchetti Cup quarterfinals. Photo by Sergei Proukoff

## Basketball

In Moscow's Central Army Club Gym Spartak (Moscow Region) scored their third win in the women's Ronchetti Cup quarterfinals tournament, beating

## Basketball

Belgrade Partizan, 84-68. In the men's Korac Cup, Moscow Dynamo outplayed Moscow at home, 88-85, their second win in two games. Dynamo's Biryukov was the top scorer with 27 points in this hotly contested match.

## CANADIANS PREPARE FOR SPARTAKIAD

Talks have been held in Montreal on the development of cooperation between the sports organizations of Canada and the USSR, as a result of which there will be more contests in various kinds of sport, exchange of information, meetings between experts, as well as consultations on vital questions relating to the international sporting movement. Leading figures in the Canadian sporting world and the loc-

al press stress the enormous interest aroused by the recent performance in Canada of the Soviet national ice-hockey team. Canadian sportsmen, it was declared during the talks, will take part this year in the final competition of the 8th summer Tournament of Soviet Nations. Soviet sportsmen-students will attend the Universiad-83, which will be held in the Canadian town of Edmonton.

## Venezuela wins Táchira marathon

Mario Medina, of Venezuela, has won the annual many-day Táchira cycling race in the Andes, covering 1,221 kilometers in 32 hr 14 min 48 sec. Olympic champion Alexander Krasnov, of the USSR, who led for the better part of the race, suffered a bad cold in the closing stages but still finished an honorable third in 32:19:45. Runner-up Martin Ramirez, of Colombia, clocked 32:17:02. Olympic winner Viktor Manakov, of the USSR, was the most active cyclist. Venezuela took the team title.



The USSR beat Britain in Moscow, 2-1, in the King's Cup elimination tournament. Photo by Boris Kaufman

## Decisive game for Super Cup ahead

Spanish Barcelona beat British Aston Villa 1-0 in the first game of the Super Cup. Marcos scored the winning goal in the 58th minute of the match. Audiences of around 30,000 watched the game at a Barcelona stadium.

The match, in which the hosts went into the attack, was a toughly contested and interesting struggle. Barcelona back Schuster, who organized most of his team's attacks, was recognized to be the best player. The repeat game will be held in a week's time in Britain.



Aston Villa goalie Nigel Spink jumps in vain to catch the ball fired by Barcelona player Marcos in the second half time of the first leg of the 1983 European Super Cup. Photo AP-TASS

## THE YOUNGEST SOVIET TEAM EVER TO FIGHT FOR MEDALS



The dancing duo of Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko will be making their debut with the national team.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Twice Olympic champion, Deputy Head of the Department of Winter Sports of the USSR Sports Committee Alexander Zaitsev has revealed to an MNI correspondent the names of the

skaters who have been chosen for the national team which on January 26 flies out to Dortmund, West Germany, for the European figure-skating championship due on January 31-February 5.

The composition of the USSR team was based on the performance results achieved by the figure skaters, primarily at the "Moscow News" Prize international tournament and at national championship with account being taken of their autumnal status in various competitions abroad, said Alexander Zaitsev. Marina Pestova and Stanislav Leonovich, silver medalists of the 1982 world and European championships and winners of the "Moscow News" Prize Veronika Pershina and Marat Akbarov will be competing in the pairs. Twice world junior champions Marina Avastisheva and Yuri Kvashnin will test themselves against this representative tournament of adults.

In the dances will be the untested leaders of the team, Natalya Besmejanova and Andrei Bukin, the second duet of

the world and Europe last year. Coach Yelena Chaikovskaya has an interesting duet — Olga Volodinskaya and Alexander Svinin, who took second place at major tournaments of the season. The debutants of the team—Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko — won the Alps Cup and took third place in the struggle for the "Moscow News" Prize.

In the men's singles we place our hopes primarily on national champion and "Moscow News" Prize holder Alexander Fadeyev. There are jumps in his program which only one or two skaters are capable of, Vladimir Kotin is also a hopeful skater.

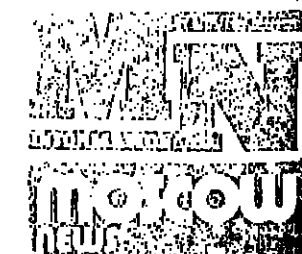
In the women's singles the team is led by European bronze medalist national champion Yelena Vodorenkova. Young skaters Anna Kondrashova and Anna Antonova may well challenge the leaders.

This season the national team is the youngest in the whole history of the European championships, Alexander Zaitsev noted.

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## Forum of peace advocates to be held in Vienna

Vienna. How to avert the threat of war in Europe is the theme of a conference sponsored by public organizations in Europe as well as in the United States and Canada, to be held in Vienna on February 6-9 this year. The conference preparation committee has been set up. It will include people of various political views — noted public

figures, representatives of political circles and men of science and culture from dozens of countries. It is expected that the forum in the Austrian capital will draw over 300 representatives from the 35 nations, which signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in 1975. The forum organizers told a press conference in Vienna.

## F. GONZALEZ for disarmament

Madrid. In a recent national television broadcast, the Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez touched on a wide range of international and domestic issues. On international affairs F. Gonzalez noted that the extent to which the threat of war could be removed depended on the success of the struggle for peace fought by the world public. He declared that he was a firm opponent of the deployment of nuclear weapons on Spanish soil, and that he would be the first to put his signature to a treaty on universal and complete disarmament, should such a treaty be concluded.

## Soviet proposals: honest, realistic and clear

Atlanta, Georgia. A decisive condemnation of the Reagan administration's policy of escalating the arms race and of interfering militarily abroad has come from the 2nd National Conference of the Jobs with Peace Campaign which incorporates such major democratic organizations as the American Friends Service Committee, the US Peace Council, the Mobilization for Survival, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others.

## Claude CHEYSSON on Soviet proposals

Paris. The proposals put forward by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuri Andropov contain "highly positive aspects", particularly the 25 per cent reductions in strategic weapons belonging to the Soviet Union and the United States, said the French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson. France, he stressed, is in favour of such an agreement being reached at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, which would make the deployment of new American nuclear Cruise missiles unnecessary.

Delegates firmly rejected all allegations by the White House that the Reagan disarmament programme is necessary to counter the mythical "military threat" from the Soviet Union. This threat is non-existent, said Frank Clemente, National Coordinator for the Jobs with Peace Campaign, who has recently visited the USSR. The Soviet Union is profoundly interested in peace. It has no intention of attacking the United States or Western Europe. Both the American and the Soviet peoples seek peace, but, as is not the case in the United States, the Soviet government also works for peace. I fully support the new peace initiatives from the Soviet Union. They are much more honest, realistic and understandable than what is being proposed by the Reagan administration.



The Israeli aggressors are hastily building up their military presence on occupied Lebanese soil, particularly in the Bekaa Valley. They have moved military hardware and artillery into the valley's western area, firing positions and new advanced observation posts are being built at a rapid rate. The Israelis are establishing a "red zone" along their front line, expelling the population and converting abandoned houses into military posts. In the photo: an Israeli occupation force on Lebanese soil.

## FACTS and EVENTS

• Inflation in Sweden jumped by ten per cent in the past year, according to the national central statistical board, and this led to substantial price rises for essential commodities. There was a considerable sharp 11.5 per cent rise of food.

• In the past few years there were three or four price shocks on foreign oil markets. According to the Singapore Morning Post, it was just small fluctuations in the oil market under the influence of the oil price index. The oil price index has been going up and down, but it has not been a "disaster" of the kind of thousands of tons.

THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD OF THE USSR HAS PUBLISHED A REPORT, "ON THE RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE USSR STATE PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1982".

- 1982, as compared with 1981, has seen growth in the following areas:
- That part of the national income, which is spent on consumption and accumulation, went up by 2.6 per cent exceeding 800,000 million roubles (in actual prices)
- Profit in the national economy—by 3.3 per cent
- Average monetary earnings by workers and employees — by 2.8 per cent
- Payment for work done by collective farmers in the communal economy—by 4.0 per cent
- Payments and benefits to the population from the public consumption funds—by 4.8 per cent
- Nearly 100 new state industrial enterprises were commissioned in 1982.
- Turnover of foreign trade increased by 8.4 per cent and reached 119 million roubles.
- The population of the Soviet Union as of January 1, 1983, stood at 271.2 million people.

(For commentary see Viewpoint on page 5.)



• Vasily Nikolayev. Bullfight drawing. • Lev Zuenkov. Fishwives.

## INDIA THROUGH THE EYES OF SOVIET ARTISTS

An exhibition of Indian drawings by Soviet artists has opened at Friendship House, in Moscow. It is part of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Week held to mark India's 33rd anniversary as a republic.

On display are some 60 graphic sheets, and booklets done by three Soviet artists, who are also Indian scholars, between the 60s and 70s.

Lev Zuenkov, Vasily Nikolayev, and Syatloslav Potabenko have repeatedly visited India. They have studied its culture and languages, and many of their works were done in the country.

The portrait of Jawaharlal Nehru during a parade was done in 1964, by Potabenko, who is on the staff of the Institute of



Syatloslav Potabenko. Rest.

Oriental Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences. It so happens that it is the last drawing to have been made "on Nehru" during his lifetime.

Lev Zuenkov, an Urdu and Hindi translator at the Progress Publishers, has contributed drawings to the exhibition "while Vasily Nikolayev, an artist at the Novosti Press Agency works in the battle techniques which he learnt in India.

The items on view cast light on different aspects of life in India today on the country's cultural heritage and its colourful nature.

The exhibition was a great success in India. Many of the drawings were reproduced several times by "The Statesman," "The Indian Express" and the "National Herald" newspapers and were much appreciated by Indian readers.

## REAGAN'S 1984 FEDERAL BUDGET

Washington. The draft Federal American Budget for the 1984 fiscal year which President Reagan soon intends to put before Congress, provides for an almost 30,000-million-dollar increase in military expenditures, bringing it up to nearly 300 thousand million dollars. This caps military expenditure for 1983, when the Pentagon is to spend an unprecedented 293 thousand million. These figures come from the UPI news agency quoting administration officials.

It follows from the UPI report that the administration still in-

tends to seek the withdrawal for this huge spiral in the arms race by a merciless blunder of rank-and-file Americans. According to the agency, there is to be a record 2,000-million-dollar cut in various social programmes, particularly in aid to the poor and elderly.

However, such economizing on the Americans' most "sensitive" needs will hardly help the White House cure the gravely ill economy. UPI points out that the administration has already planned a budget deficit of about 180 thousand million dollars.



## OPEC UNANIMITY IN THE FACE OF WESTERN PRESSURE

Geneva. The special OPEC conference which is meeting here is discussing a unified policy on the volume of oil production in OPEC countries, and analysing the influence which the situation on world oil markets has on oil prices.

This unified policy has been necessitated by the sharp rise in pressure being exerted on OPEC by the oil transnational corporations, and also by the Western oil producers, in particular the United States, Britain and Norway, having raised the volume of their oil production and offering it at dumping prices.

These countries are elbowing OPEC from world oil markets. Delegates reached agreement on three major points—to establish upward limits on the volume of oil extraction, to leave the price of oil unchanged, and to share out the quotas for extracted oil among OPEC members, said the Iranian Minister of Oil Muhammad Chazal. Speaking at a press conference, he said that the agreement was evidence of OPEC's unanimity on the issues on the agenda. This is our reaction to the threat from the Western oil monopolies, he stressed.

## JAPANESE-MALAYSIAN TALKS

Tokyo. In the existing situation of discord between Tokyo and the ASEAN countries, two-day talks have started between the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed who has arrived here on an official visit. The Kyodo Tsushin news agency says that the two sides are to discuss military preparations by Tokyo, and economic problems

in the relations between Japan and the ASEAN countries. The ASEAN nations are profoundly alarmed at Washington's intention of "handing over to the control" of the Japanese armed forces a huge area of the Pacific reaching to the shores of South-East Asia. We reject such plans for extending "the zone of Japanese defences", stressed Mahathir bin Mohamed during his recent press conference, in Kuala Lumpur.

## STAKE ON TERROR IN EL SALVADOR

New York. Sharp criticism of the support the American administration is giving to the reactionary regime in El Salvador has come from the "Boston Globe" newspaper. Blame for the continued bloodshed in El Salvador, it writes, should be equally shared out among those circles in Washington who are trying with all their might to retain the ultra right-wing Salvadoran military in power. Wash-

ington is blocking the way to a political settlement by putting its stake on terror and the massacre of civilians. Daily reports from El Salvador clearly contradict statements by American officials about progress in the human rights situation in El Salvador. Far from desisting from its crimes, the regime steps them up, in the knowledge that it has firm support from Washington.



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Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## POOR SHOWING OF REAGANOMICS

Washington. The first half of President Reagan's stay in office has seen the ultimate collapse of the administration's widely advertised programme for America's economic recovery, according to the American mass media.

The "US News and World Report" stresses that the gross national product, a critical indicator of the state of the economy, fell by 2.2 per cent in the last quarter of 1982. Industrial production plummeted by 8.7 per cent over the two years owing to the Reaganomics policy, while unemployment jumped by 44.6 per cent due to declining pro-

duction, the number of jobs now standing at over 12,000,000. Reagan has not made good his promises in the economic field. "The Christian Science Monitor" points out, and has to be held responsible for the complete failure of his Reaganomics.

In their open letter to the president, over 500 authoritative political and public figures, businessmen and scientists claim that a continuation of the present policies would have irreversible consequences for the United States, which would wipe out any hope of an economic recovery.

## GREEK PREMIER ON WORLD ISSUES

Athens. Addressing members of the European Parliament, the Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreu, said that at present the Western economy is undergoing a prolonged economic crisis the scale of which is hard to imagine. The international situation, he noted, is characterized by a tendency to revert to the times of cold war.

Speaking about Greece's foreign policy, Papandreu stressed that his country's main aim was to strengthen peace and curb the arms race in the Balkans and in Europe in general. He expressed profound concern over the continuing arms race, particularly in nuclear arms, which, he said, would lead to the destruction of human civilization. Although Greece was a small country, it was fully aware of its responsibility in the struggle for lasting peace and universal disarmament.

The Greek prime minister spoke in favour of a just settlement of the Cyprus problem without outside interference.

On the Middle East, he stressed the right of the Arab people of Palestine to set up a state of their own.

## FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI TROOPS FROM LEBANON

Ankara. The Turkish government attaches critical significance to the restoration of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to Lebanon and considers that the main condition for reaching these goals is the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, Turkish Prime Minister B. Uluoglu said at a press conference here. He stressed that the solution of the Palestine problem has to be seen as the basis for attaining a lasting and durable peace in the Middle East. The Turkish government expressed on the matter that only talks on the matter with all interested parties in attendance would be an important step towards reaching this goal, Uluoglu emphasized.

## MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS INDISPENSABLE

Phnom Penh. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and Thailand are neighbours and their relations should be characterized by quality, said Hun Sen, Member of Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Kampuchean foreign minister, commenting on the visit to Kampuchea of a group of Thai members of parliament.

We saw for ourselves that the Kampuchean people are engaged in creative labour, S. Wichitworasarn, member of Thailand's National Legislative Assembly, who was a member of the group, told a press conference.

Mutual understanding is indispensable, she noted. This could be promoted by the development of bilateral trade and economic relations, she stressed.

## PROCURATOR DEMANDS EXTRADITION OF KLAUS ALTMANN

La Paz. Bolivia's General Procurator, Orlando Acosta, has requested the country's Supreme Court to reconsider the extradition of the Nazi war criminal Klaus Altmann, Altmann, who lives in Bolivia, is accused of the mass murder of French soldiers during World War II.

Major social changes have taken place in Zimbabwe. Free compulsory primary schooling has been introduced, and free medical aid is available to low-paid employees. Minimum wages and salaries have been raised both in industry and agriculture. Price controls have been made stricter, and measures have been taken to clamp down on black marketeers and smugglers. An extensive housing construction programme is underway, and much is being done to revive the indolent Zimbabwean culture. Legislation has been passed making women equal members of society, while much attention is given to the protection of mothers and children.

In the photo: a young family in the streets of the Zimbabwean capital, Harare.

Photo ADN-TASS

## WHY MORO WAS MURDERED

Rome. Aldo Moro was kidnapped and murdered because he wanted a ruling majority with Communist participation in Italy. This was declared by P. Callinari, a Red Brigades leader, at the end of the trial which has ended here of a group of terrorists from this subversive organization.

There is widespread comment in the Italian press on this statement by Callinari who is charged with the former President of the Christian Democratic Party's National Council. The "La Repubblica" newspaper stresses that this is the first time that one of chief perpetrators of "Operation Moro" has revealed the true reason behind the murder of the prominent Italian political leader. In its turn, "Paese Sera" notes "for the first time, the Red Brigades have openly declared that their aim coincided with the secret plans conceived by certain political circles". The paper says that in this context one cannot ignore the threats that Aldo Moro repeatedly received from the United States.

## POLICE CORRUPTION IN JAPAN

Tokyo. Rather an unusual ceremony which was recently played out live on nationwide TV in Japan went off without a hitch. It started off with assurances from the Osaka police chief that bribery within the police force was a thing of the past. This was followed by his order to sack 40 policemen and that another 120 undergo wage cuts or be severely reprimanded. It was in this way that the authorities chose to formally close the case of corruption among the police, who for a long time had maintained "business relations" with the city gangsters. In exchange for handsome bribes they regularly provided criminals with secret information on planned round-ups.

However, on the day that sentence was to be pronounced, news was leaked to the press that 40 top-ranking policemen, who had played a key role in contacts with the criminals, had been crossed out off the "defendants list" at the very last minute.

The investigation didn't have the nerve to indict the top crust which was responsible for corruption, stressed the "Jomuri Shimbun". Only accessories were punished while influential bribe-takers got off with impunity and will easily be able to resurrect their profitable links with the gangsters, the "Asahi Shimbun" points out.



## Sam Nujoma on American policies

Nairobi. The United States is helping Africa in all ways possible in its attempts to deadlock the Namibian independence talks. At the same time, the apartheid regime is rapidly stepping up its military occupation of the country, said Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa People's Organization, talking to journalists here.

In order to undermine the process of decolonization in Namibia, the Reagan administration is attempting to spread bloc politics in Africa and in particular, to extend the sphere

of operation of the aggressive NATO alliance to the South Atlantic under the mythical pretext of the Soviet threat. Namibia is a small country, and it can in no way threaten the notorious "vital American interests". It would appear that imperialist circles in the United States will stop at nothing to help their allies—the racists to impose a neo colonialist settlement on Namibia and to convert the country into a pseudo-state like Transkei or Bophuthatswana.

## Science and technology

## HARNESSING THE WIND

Our photo shows an electric power station powered by the wind. It generates eight watts of electricity with the wind blowing at a speed of 15 metres per second. At an average wind speed of seven metres per second, the station will generate 17,000 kWh of electricity a year, enough for a number of settlements.

The station was designed and manufactured by the Japanese Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. It is planned to site such stations on the islands of Tokara and Kuchino shima where energy is scarce.

Photo Kyodo-TASS

## MORE BETTER QUALITY PRICE

Romanian scientists have patented a new method for extracting vegetable and fruit juices by pressure combined with the cooling of the original product. The cold destroys the cell structure and results in a tenfold increase in the amount of juice extracted. The most important thing, however, is that the juice thus derived contains a much greater percentage of amino acids and vitamins.

## INDIAN POPULATION CLOSE TO 700 MILLION MARK

Delhi. India has summed up the results of the census held in February and March, 1981. At the beginning of March, 1981, the country's population stood at 685,200,000, a 25 per cent increase over the ten years since the previous census had been held.

At present, 525 million Indians live in the countryside, and 160 million in cities. Over the previous decade, nearly 50 million moved into urban areas. The most populous Indian state is Uttar Pradesh with 111 million people.

## CROSSING CONTINENTS ON A MOTORCYCLE

Crossing South and North America on a bicycle—that is the aim of Sebastian Späcker of Jena. He intends to make his first part in the town of Ushuaia in the southern Argentine in order to reach the Canadian town of Inuvik beyond the Arctic Circle nine months later. The 27-year-old driver plans to begin his 38,000-km-long journey later in January.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## NUCLEAR WAR DOCTRINE

The present adherents to power politics evidently hope that they will be more successful than their predecessors, and that they will be able to deceive history, to bypass its laws. They therefore think up new military doctrines, each one more irresponsible than the last one, writes in IZVESTIA political observer Valentin Falin commenting on the military plans devised in the United States, such as the "complex strategic plan", defence directives for the 1984-1988 fiscal year, "Airland Battle", etc.

These and other up-to-date plans cast more light, emphasizes the author, on Washington's genuine motives for refusing to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty and a number of other Soviet-American agreements. And the underlying reasons for the obstructions: American policies on disarmament as a whole, on confidence-building measures, and on limiting military activities by states, as well as the genuine motives guiding the UN American delegates voting against all draft resolutions introduced to stop the arms race—become clearer to us.

Honest cooperation, the united efforts to solve the main problems which worry mankind, joint constructive work by states with different social and political systems—all that is something that does not fit into present thinking in Washington. This is what goes against the grain in American policies which deny the very existence of principles of good neighbourliness, the priority of common sense, and the need to make nuclear war unthinkable and impossible.

## COULD IT BE BRUTUS?

Readers of SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA are brought up-to-date with the present situation in Italy by Claudio Pincus, a political observer for the "Paese Sera" newspaper. Among other things he writes:

The occasion for the latest quibbles which have broken out in the government has been the so-called "Bulgarian affairs", i.e. the attempts to accuse a Bulgarian citizen of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981. The left wing forces have demanded that another major investigation be launched into the circumstances surrounding the attempt in order to enable the public to learn the truth, and only the truth. It is important, the left wing forces call for honest attempts to dispense justice on the basis of political purposes. Some representatives of the government coalition have gone as far in their objections as to allege that all the acts of terrorism carried out in Italy over the past 15 years are "the work of Solin and Moscow". In other words, they repeat Reagan's thesis. However, the numerous investigations which were carried out in Italy before, show that things stand quite differently. One observer noted: following the present fashion of accusing Bulgaria of complicity in terrorism, which has been suddenly adopted by some Italian politicians, one could also go in the lengths of saying that Brutus who killed Julius Caesar some two thousand years ago was a Bulgarian agent.

## A LADY PLAYING AT SOLDIERS

The hostess of No. 10, Downing St, should not be surprised at this headline, writes KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA special correspondent in London, P. Mikhailov. She has read it before in the London "Morning Star", the newspaper with which, if one is to believe her recent TV interview, the lady Prime Minister begins her working day. Mikhailov analyses the Tory policy on the Falkland Islands (Isles Malvinas), a war in which 255 British soldiers lost their lives and another 700 were maimed at a cost to the British taxpayer of over 2,000 million pounds.

There was more than meets the eye in this attempt to resurrect the legend of Britain, the ruler of the seas. The crisis was needed, indeed it might well have been invented had it not so conveniently occurred, to patch up the bankrupt facade of the Tory cabinet, to cover the failure of their antipopular domestic policy, to justify the arms race and the military course of following blindly in the wake of the Pentagon's nuclear chariots. Were the Tories successful in this ploy? To a certain degree, yes, writes Mikhailov. Regrettably, a chauvinistic farouci has drawn a line over the eyes of many of the inhabitants of once foggy Albion. Not all of them, though, have lost their sight. And the number of the brave grows. This is understandable. The "strange war" in the South Atlantic has not resolved a single problem. On the contrary, it has merely exacerbated them.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

## WHEN PUPPETS ARE NO LONGER NEEDED

The scenario was played out precipitously. The first white millionaire, Dirk Mudge, head of fictitious "government" in Namibia, tendered his resignation. Right after that, the South African regime disbanded the so-called Namibian "internal self-administration bodies"—the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers. Now one man, Mudge, Pretoria's henchman and general administrator of South-West Africa, wields all the power in the country.

Until recently, the legislative and executive institutes of power formed by Pretoria from among the local puppets served as a cover for the racist, who used it to exercise control over the illegally occupied territory, creating there a semblance of legality.

Why all this play-acting by South African Mudge decided to quit over an essentially killing matter. He had refused to confirm a decision by the National Assembly to mark Namibian independence days instead of South African holidays. This proved to

be Mudge's undoing. He failed to gain any firm foothold in the country and his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) suffered an electoral defeat.

During DTA's time in office the country's economic situation sharply deteriorated. Now they say there are three disasters in South-West Africa: the Namib, Kalahari, and the economy. Indeed, being dependent on South Africa, it is on the verge of disaster. Over 25 per cent of the farmers have left their land in the past four years. Unemployment is rampant, especially in the mining industry. The price of diamonds, copper and uranium has plummeted.

Giving up all further attempts to camouflage their occupation of Namibia by the travesty of "self-administration", the South African authorities have in fact admitted to the failure of their plan, co-rafted with Washington, for running the country by local puppets.

The switch-over to direct South African rule has been accompanied by terror being

overtly mounted against the population. The Johannesburg-based "The Star" newspaper reported a revision has begun to tighten the repressive "laws" now in effect in Namibia. This was entrusted to the well-known "hawk", General Lloyd, commander of the South African punitive troops in Namibia. The forthcoming change of the territory's general administrator is also designed to tighten South African control over Namibia. The post will go to Van Niekerk, a bosom buddy and rabid advocate of South African premier Botha, and one of the leaders of the Broadband secret fascist society.

According to the news agencies, the current tampering with the Namibian administration system was undertaken by Pretoria at Washington's cue. The racist and their American patrons realize that the current stage of manoeuvres should facilitate preparation of military operations against neighbouring African states and shroud them in a light veil of secrecy.

So what are the chances of a Namibian settlement this year? The commander-in-chief of the South African armed forces, General C. Viljoen, recently charged that Pretoria was not going to pull back its troops from Namibia in 1983. His revelations confirm that the racist regime is trying to head off a fair settlement with the participation of SWAPO, which is recognized by the UN and the Organization of African Unity as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Namibian talks have again been deadlocked since the USA and South Africa started linking the withdrawal of the Cuban military units from Angola with the granting of independence to Namibia. Curiously enough, one gets the impression that South Africa is averse to a Cuban withdrawal. The racist's goal is to use the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to justify their stay in Namibia and their frequent military incursions into Angola and other "frontline states". Could that be the reason for the failure of a recent meeting of Angolan and South African negotiators?

A continued status quo in Namibia fully satisfies certain Western quarters, primarily the transnational corporations, which are in control of that country's plentiful natural resources. Precisely the support of those forces enables the racist's continued occupation of Namibia against the will of the international community.

## 10th-CENTURY

## PICTURE GALLERY

A picture gallery created 1,000 years ago has been discovered in a 334-m-deep cave in the state of Tennessee, USA.

The pictures were done by North American Indians, the cave serving evidently as a place of worship, claims Charles Faulstich, anthropologist from Tennessee State University and head of the research group.

There are nearly a thousand human and bird figures on the walls which were specially treated with clay. The figures, ranging from several centimetres to several metres, were pressed into the soft clay by finger or stick. All the images are well preserved.

## The dangers or otherwise

## of bathing your baby?

In a number of countries—Britain, the USA and Sweden—babies are no longer bathed. Instead they are rubbed with wads dipped in sterile soapy water because it is believed that there is more danger of infection from a bath. On examination of over two hundred newly born babies, however, Swedish doctors found no change in the regularity pattern of digestive or other functions of babies who had been kept out of the tub. Those who are bathed, though, cry less and are peacefully immune to catching cold—quite a persuasive indication speaking in favour of traditional methods.

## OF INTEREST

## A micro mini for a family

Japanese car makers have prepared a model of a new family mini in this the smallest of existing cars to this day, there will be a place for a grown-up driver and an adjacent seat for a child. The length of the mini will be less than two metres, and half that in width. The car weighs 250 kilos. It will consume one litre of petrol for fifty kilometres. The prototype will be made within a year, while now they are deciding the question of the possibility of a "mini-mini" for the micro-minor.



## Round the Soviet Union

● **ASSEMBLY WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE 12TH UNIT AT THE NIZHNEKAMSKAYA HYDROPOWER STATION IN THE TATAR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC, MAKING PART OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.** It is planned to reach a capacity of 1,748,000 kW in the final stage of the Kama hydropower chain in this five-year plan period (1981-1985).

● **THE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN COMPLETED OF AN UNDER-WATER PIPELINE IN THE CASPIAN SEA TO LINK THE BULLA MORYE OIL FIELD WITH THE MAINLAND.** The new line will help solve the problem of the delivery of oil to the refinery.

● **TESTS OF ROBOT TRACTORS HAVE STARTED AT THE TESTING RANGE OF THE LENINGRAD KROVSKY ZAVOD ASSOCIATION.** Three such tractors can be operated by one driver who controls the vehicles by means of electronic devices. The results obtained from the tests help improve the commercial production of the tractors.

● **A MAP SHOWING DEPOSITS OF DECORATIVE STONES IN ARMENIA HAS BEEN COMPILED BY SCIENTISTS AT THE INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGY AT THE ARMENIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.** The map on which nearly two hundred deposits of valuable facing stone are marked, is designed for use by architects. Apart from the traditional marble and tufa-stone, the facades of the Metro stations in Yerevan will now be decorated with an unusual range of stone: gabbro-diorites, gneisses and transparent obsidians.

● **THE PASSENGER MOTOR-VESSEL "KLAYDIYA YELANSKAYA" HAS SET OUT FROM THE PORT OF MURMANSK ON BOARD ARE RELIEF CREWS OF FISHERMEN FOR THE FISHING VESSELS OF THE MURMANSK TRAWLER FLEET WHO ARE FISHING IN THE ATLANTIC.** The relief of crews on site in the fishing grounds is convenient for the fishermen and profitable for the fleet, as the trawlers can stay longer out at sea and not in more fish.

## THE VOLUNTEER SPIRIT

Lovers of old Moscow gathered one Sunday morning in January near the Iron fence of Kuzminki Park, made at the Pashy works in the Urals. They came neither for an excursion, nor to admire the estate which belonged at one time to the Golitsyn family. Genuine love is active and these people who really love the past came here meaning business.

They had gathered in response to an appeal published in a Moscow newspaper for help in restoring the estate. This was the first appeal of the kind, addressed to young Muscovites, to be printed by the newspaper and the result was beyond all expectation—more than 100 people, not only Muscovites but suburban residents as well, decided to give up their Sunday to the restoration of a cultural monument.

The amateur restorers set to work in one of the outbuildings of the central manor-house which was built in the 18th and 19th centuries by the famous Russian architect Matvei Kazakov and Ivan Gligardi.



## CRYOGENIC TECHNOLOGY AT WORK

A new generation of electrical machines has been inaugurated with the appearance of a cryogenic generator with superconducting windings designed in Leningrad. After a series of all-round tests, the 20,000 kW generator has been approved by a state acceptance commission. It will be installed at one of the city thermal power stations.

The use of superconductivity, when metals and alloys at temperatures close to absolute zero create by other electric resistance, opens up a new future in power engineering, said Academician Gdebova, one of the leading specialists in this area, commenting on the new development.

The problem with traditional machines is that any increase in unit power rating is restricted by the big amounts of materials required, large sizes involved and considerable losses of energy incurred. Cryogenics does away with all these drawbacks. The manufacture of the new generator, for example, requires only half of the costly electrochemical steel and the

machine itself weighs only 10 against 45 tonnes, the weight of a conventional piece of equipment with the same power rating. The new generator is 99.5 per cent efficient.

The work on the cryogenic generator, the most powerful in the world to date, has required that scientists and specialists solve many basically new scientific and technological problems. A more powerful cryogenic generator is being built by the Elektrosila factory.

**Takys made fertile**

The old view that clay soils which are as hard as rock and which are called takys in Turkmenia are infertile has been disproved by the Institute of Deserts attached to the Turkmen Academy of Sciences and by cotton growers. As a result of elaborate research conducted over a number of years they have come to the conclusion that takys are a form of store-room containing nutritional substances. What now has to be done is to find access to their contents.

Last autumn agriculturalists at the Kallini collective farm tried ploughing 200 hectares of lands with boardless ploughs, washing it free of salt. The rain and snow washed out the clay particles and the takys lost their boggy, clayey quality which is harmful to plants.

The spring sun warmed the crests of the furrows in which cotton seeds were sown without the need for any additional processing. The dense clusters of cotton shoots which soon made their appearance confirmed the efficiency of the new technology.

The agricultural development of the takys is now going on in many places in Turkmenia. It is difficult to overestimate the timeliness and importance of this work, with takys occupying over 2 million hectares in a republic where they fight for every square metre of arable land. Once the takys are made fertile the harvests of cotton, grain, fodder and other agricultural produce will be considerably increased.

The Kharkov Elektrosila plant has begun building a one-million-kilowatt generator. The Kharkov engineers planned the construction of the 500,000 kW atomic power unit. Their operation at the Novovoronezhskaya plant allowed the introduction of the most important new engineering ideas. The new machine can be built having an atomic reactor as a single unit. This makes the equipment 350 tonnes lighter and the building somewhat smaller. There are fewer automatic devices and personnel too.

The club council chairman T. Domenkov talks in STROITELNAYA GAZETA about an unusual club—for large-size families. It was created two years ago in Leningrad. Once a month, each second Sunday, 200-300 mothers of large families (a large-size family is one in which there are no less than four children, with the smallest being not more than 12) and even several fathers, come to the House of Culture for our club meetings, he writes. These occasions are looked on by our members as a holiday or a rule—you can take along children—even all of them at once. While the mother talks, to a doctor and gets advice from psychologists or lawyers or watches a film, the children will be looked after by teachers and will also be provided with something of interest to do.

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## FAST EXPANSION AT NORILSK

A 12-storey residential block has sprung up on the outskirts of the town of Norilsk. This is the first building of a new high-rise area in this Arctic city.

Norilsk, surrounded by swamps and ore mountains, cannot spread, it can only rise. The foundations of the new buildings which will spread into the district of rock are being made out of reinforced concrete piles. The hills along Lake Bilgoye which were also once considered unfit for construction have started to be built up too—a new street is taking shape there.

But even so, Norilsk, a large Arctic industrial centre with a population of 250 thousand inhabitants, is short of space. This is why it has been decided to build a satellite town, Oymyakon, six kilometres from Norilsk. The deep river Norilka, several lakes and wonderful wet heath plains, are in the vicinity.

It was under fifty years ago that they first started producing non-ferrous metals at the Norilsk complex which brought the town of Norilsk into being and now it is Oymyakon's turn.

## A MAMMOTH GENERATOR BEING BUILT

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## A COLLECTION OF RUSSIAN CHINA

A collection of late 18th-early 19th-century Russian china has been added to the Novgorod museum-reserve. Bought from private collectors, it includes over 40 figurines depicting representatives of the lower classes of Russian society at the time.

The origin of the china is of interest. It was made by the multitude of small factories which appeared in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a period of cultural and economic advance in Russia. The craftsmen, who were mainly people

of simple origin, learnt from and interpreted in their own way the features they liked in the china of large factories engaged in mass production.

The picturesque articles representing scenes from everyday life and modelled in the manner of the traditional Russian clay toy, were quite in harmony with buyers' tastes.

Many of the items bear the mark of real talent, and display the sense of humour, typical of Novgorod craftsmen.

## ARMENIA'S VOLCANIC TUFFA

Another tuffa deposit at the foot of Aragats has been discovered by geologists in Soviet Armenia in addition to the already known 100 deposits of this volcanic stone.

Scientists maintain that no lava flow on the planet produces such a durable, lightweight, and strong building material as Armenian tuffa. The best of them is the rose stone of Arlik quarter in the republic's south-west. Most often, millennium-old temples and fortresses were built from the novel, durable rocks—those of dark hues.

Multicolour tuffa, the reserves of which are estimated at 2,000

million cubic metres, is now used not only by the builders of Armenia but also by those of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities of the USSR. It is exported to foreign countries, too.

Tuffa is not limited to use in construction. In chemistry, for example, it serves as a catalyst of various processes. After an appropriate treatment, tuffa is turned into a soft artificial fibre. Pulverized porous tuffa is sprayed over fields; it accumulates moisture in its pores and gradually gives it off to the land.

## SHRIMPS IN BYELORUSSIA

The shrimps that were introduced into Lake Byeloye in Byelorussia last spring are just at home there as they are in their native South-East Asia. In numbers they have now nearly reached commercial proportions.

The production of this seafood is not the only purpose of the acclimatization experiment being conducted by hydrobiologists at the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences. Their other interest is ecological. The lake whose water temperature was sharply raised by warm waste from the Byelorussian thermal power station, has become virtually "dead". So it was decided to populate it with warm water

varieties of fish. But this proved to be insufficient to return normal life to the lake. It was found necessary to introduce organisms capable of processing the sediment at the bottom of the lake which poisons the water. Shrimps were chosen to perform this role. In addition, they make excellent food for young fish.

A batch of acclimatized shrimps was sent not long ago to a thermal power station in the Saratov Region. It is also planned to stock the lake on which the Luganets atomic power station is being built with shrimps.

## Science and technology

### VOLCANO LIFE EXPECTANCY

The Bzymyany Volcano in Kamchatka will go on raging for about one hundred years before it starts to "hibernate" for a millennium, according to the Institute of Volcanology at the Far Eastern Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These time periods were determined by examining the eruption products thousands of years old, lying at the volcano's foot. In this "pastry-puff", the volcano's chronicle, one can read the history of its formation, the schedule of its activity and the scale of its eruptions.

Bzymyany is just one of the ten live volcanoes in Kamchatka under study by scientists.

The study made use of the new method of loose sediment analysis as well as carbon probing. Eruption dates were determined by examining coal, wood and soil layers. Once the activity cycles and scales are known, it becomes possible to make a long-term forecast of eruptions.

The scientists employed the method to reproduce the picture of volcanic activity in a large area—the Tolbachik zone—over the past ten thousand years. It attracted their attention when new volcanoes appeared there in 1975-76. The research has revealed that the Tolbachik eruption was the largest in the history of the zone.

### A GENERATOR ANALYSER

The ITB-204, a small instrument designed by Leningrad engineers, will help detect any flaws in powerful inhomogeneous in good time. It is sufficient to bring this pistol-shaped meter close to the treading ring for it to immediately register an exact temperature of between 17 and 300°C. The sensitive element is provided by a concave reflector with an infra-

red receiver. The reflector acts as a focus for the heat rays and, as a result, indicates a temperature rise at a particular point. An electronic block with integrated circuits transforms the signal into instrument hand readings.

### SAFETY FOR MINERS

Compressed air will form a reliable roofing in the coal mines of the future, say Ukrainian engineers in Donetsk. The research which they started in their laboratory was transferred to the Poltavskaya mine where they tested out their idea at a considerable depth.

80-metre-long soft cylindrical bags were first laid on the coal face and then inflated with air. The three-atmosphere pressure turned out to be sufficient to withstand the giant load of almost a kilometre of rock.

Having won miners' approval for their project, the engineers are now preparing the first commercial batch of their products.

### MEDIEVAL WARRIOR'S GRAVE FOUND

The ancient Kazakh land has revealed yet more treasure: the grave of a medieval warrior was found under an ordinary looking hilltop at the edge of a desert adjoining the southern tip of Lake Balkhash.

After a thorough examination two of the artefacts which they dated to the 14th century at the latest, archaeologists found remnants of silk garments embroidered in gold and silver, a belt with gold plaques and a pair of leather boots. They also discovered a long-nosed silver pitcher and a goblet made out of silver and gold alloy decorated with the engraved design of lotus flowers and of a trailing vine.

In the opinion of experts at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, the rich find to the clothes and the presence of gold and silver objects suggest that the grave belonged to a member of a ruling clan.

## VIEWPOINT

### NATIONAL INCOME OF THE USSR: THE FIRST FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION ROUBLES

Leonid UMANSKY,  
Chief of the Department of Statistical Information of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR, answers questions put to him by our correspondent from Khabarovsk

Q: The report published by the USSR Central Statistical Board says that the USSR national income reached more than 500 thousand million roubles in actual prices in 1982. Could you please give us a more precise explanation, and tell us what that figure represents?

A: The national income is that part of the GNP which is left after deductions of costs for raw materials, fuel, electricity, depreciation, and other expenditure on material production. In the USSR, the national income grows from one year to another. This is an impressive figure. It is customary to view the growth of national income as representing in concentrated form a reflection of the results of the country's economic development.

Q: Will you, please, name the major results?

A: 1982 saw continued growth (a 2.6 per cent growth as compared to 1981) in industrial production. A number of industries, particularly those which set the pace in science and technology, developed at an accelerated rate. Thus the manufacture of automatic manipulators with programme control (industrial robots) went up 1.6 times, computers—by 12 per cent, instruments and means of automation—by 7 per cent, metal-cutting tools with programme control—by 15 per cent, turbines by 18 per cent, and major electric locomotives by 8 per cent. In 1982 613 million tonnes of oil, 501 thousand million cu m of gas and 718 million tonnes of coal, were extracted in our country.

The annual rate of growth in the output of agricultural produce was 4 per cent. There was a noticeable increase in the grain harvest, as compared with 1981. It is noted in the Report that the state grain resources completely satisfy the population's needs for bread and bread products.

The capital investments in the national economy increased from one year to another. In 1982, total capital expenditure—from all sources of financing—exceeded 41 thousand million roubles (in 1981 it amounted to 38.8 thousand million roubles). Nearly 200 new state industrial enterprises were put into operation. Large-scale reconstruction and technical retooling was carried out at existing enterprises.

Q: Up to now, we have been talking about the economic development of the country. In other words, about the results of the labour contribution made by the population who create the national income. What benefits have the creators of the Soviet people themselves received?

A: In the Soviet Union, three quarters of the entire national income is spent on consumption, and with expenditure on housing and socio-cultural construction taken into account—four-fifths of the national income is spent directly on the people's welfare. But what we are talking about here is the state plan for national economic development which warrants a separate article of its own.

(See this Viewpoint in our next issue.)

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE NORTH WANTED

About half of Soviet territory is taken up by Arctic regions, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Forty towns and over four hundred settlements have been built in the area. Vorkuta, Mirny, Igarka and Norilsk have over one hundred thousand citizens each. Two hundred thousand live in Norilsk and 400 thousand in Murmansk. The North is being developed and populated at rates which are higher than those existing in any part of this country.

Fifteen or twenty years ago it seemed that the problems of the North had been solved. But due to lack of foresight in socio-economic planning, some towns experienced considerable difficulties (for example, not 12 thousand, as put the preliminary estimate, but 32 thousand people now live in Tynda, the capital of the Bialik-Amur Railway project). A model of the interaction between nature and town-planning systems in conditions of concentrated industrial areas needs to be worked out as do the criteria for comfort in the North and serious medical and biological research undertaken. Nevertheless, development of the vast territory cannot be stopped. About 20 million square metres of housing is to be built here in the very near future.

Researchers, town-planners and builders need to coordinate their efforts, and a comprehensive programme involving them all should be drawn up. Such was the opinion of experts who gathered recently in Norilsk for a meeting sponsored by the Russian Federation State Committee for Construction.

### SPACE PHOTOGRAPHY AS AID TO GEOLOGISTS

Space photographs reveal to an increasing extent the riches of the earth's subterranean pantries, says V. Volkov, Deputy Minister of Geology, writing in

IZVESTIA. They span large areas and, therefore, show major geological structures which cannot always be explored by traditional methods of prospecting.

Ground checks on the data received from decoding space photographs have been carried out in many regions and have already yielded practical results—the first geological discoveries confirming cosmogeological forecasts. Among such discoveries are the ancient volcanic and mobile metals in the Far East, copper-rich zones in the Bialik-Amur Railway area, and a promising concentration of tin in Yakutia. Possibilities have been revealed for making selective use of space photographs in the search for new deposits in the Siberian platform. It has turned out that many of them follow along the lengthy systems of cleavages which are very difficult to discover from aerial photographs or ground-based prospecting. In space photographs these areas show up very clearly and space photography has been used therefore in locating areas for prospecting. Optimism and work. As a result, several dozen promising sites have been opened.

### GAS SAVES PETROL

Of all types of power sources the most dynamic development in the 11th five-year plan period is to be the extraction of natural gas. By the end of the period the share of gas in the country's power balance will equal that of oil. This makes the problem of the highly effective use of natural gas particularly important.

There is still, regrettably, considerable inefficiency in the use of gas: it is burnt in boiler rooms for central heating, technological furnaces in the boilers of electric power stations, writes Deputy Minister of the Gas Industry of the USSR Faislov Gaimulin in the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

The All-Union Research Institute for Gas is doing a lot of work in the field. It tests cars and compressor stations run on gas. They have also made a preliminary estimate of production costs. Costs, with account being taken of the cost of raw gas, amount to 55 roubles per tonne of conventional fuel, whereas a tonne of the A-76

petrol costs 133 roubles. This does not mean, however, that the entire difference in cost will be profit—the increased weight of fuel receptacles, the decreased leeway of run from a one-time fuelling will raise the price of gas, though in general there will be a 10 to 12 per cent decrease in the costs of transport work at motor enterprises. In other words this amounts approximately to a 300,000 to 350,000 roubles saving a year per every thousand vehicles. But arguably the most serious advantage of gas-powered vehicles consists in the saving of liquid fuel, the minister points out.

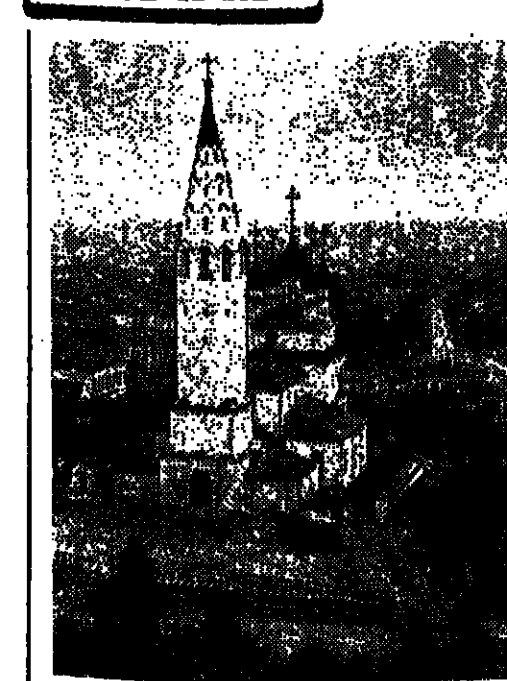
### CLUB FOR LARGE-SIZE FAMILIES

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## Places to visit



● An overall view of the village of Palekh. In the church in the foreground, there is a collection of ancient Palekh-style icons on view. ● A miniature, "The Russian Field".

## PALEKH

In recent years, Intourist has included on its itineraries several places where a few centuries ago folk arts and crafts were born. One such place is Palekh, where they do miniature paintings on lacquer, enamel, powder boxes, notebooks, albums and decorative panels. The articles produced by the skilled artists from Palekh are called after the village where they were made.



Palekh is four hundred kilometres north-east of Moscow. When in the 13th century the Tartar hordes led by Batu Khan plundered and destroyed the cities of Vladimir and Suzdal, a lot of the townsfolk took shelter in remote forests. Among them were many masters of lacquer painting. It was they who founded the village of Palekh.

Since early days, Russian history and the present-day life of this country are among the subjects chosen by Palekh painters. A new workshop has been erected in Palekh and an art school where the best elements of Palekh art are now being taught to a third generation of artists. Today there are more than 150 miniature artists working in Palekh.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## BORIS AKIMOV



● Boris Akimov dancing Crassus in Aram Khachaturian's ballet "Spartacus".

Photo by Georgi Solovoy

When Boris Akimov, one of Marius Liepa's best students, graduated from the Moscow Ballet School in 1983 and joined the Bolshoi Company, it seemed he could tackle anything. All roles were within his grasp—lyrical, comic, grotesque and character.

It so happened that when Akimov was preparing his first major part—that of Irvanushka in "The Humpbacked Horse" by Rodion Shchedrin, the Bolshoi was rehearsing Aram Khachaturian's "Spartacus". Little time was left before the first night and yet there was still no second dancer for Crassus. The part was danced by Liepa in the main cast. He suddenly suggested his student. The director did not readily agree, but Liepa insisted and had his way.

"At first I tackled the part from the choreographic point of view only. I wanted to perform it at a very high technical level and then to brush it up with acting," said Akimov about this part. And that was how he became Crassus—cruel, cold and ruthless.

Soon afterwards Akimov danced the part of the Evil Genius in Pyotr Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" produced by Yuri Grigorovich.

All of a sudden... Akimov felt strong pains in the leg. That was when his willpower and strength of spirit came into their own. Akimov could no longer dance. He took a rehearsal class. His classes were so interesting that Maya Plisetskaya, Vladimir Vassilyev and Mikhail Lavrovsky came to watch. He drew up a strict recovery schedule for himself and stuck to it firmly. Eventually the time came when he was practising again at the bar and then in the middle of the floor. Finally there was a performance: he danced the Prince in "Swan Lake". Admiring his easy, elegant movements, few people in the audience realized that there had been a two-year break since he was last on the stage and that he had suffered a heavy leg injury.

Another ballet by Grigorovich—"Ivan the Terrible" by Sergei Prokofiev brought Akimov great artistic satisfaction. He danced Prince Kurbsky in the production. He took time in working on the part studying documents, fiction and letters—everything in fact that concerned Kurbsky and his age.

"I wanted," he recalls, "to create the image of a gallant, handsome and courageous prince; to present to the audience a live man with all his mistakes, delusions and unrequited love, and to render all this in movement, via my dance." Akimov showed the strong and passionate character of a man who had lost his native land by force of fatal circumstance.

His latest parts are a duet with Alla Mikhailchenko in the ballet "These Fascinating Sounds" directed by Vladimir Vassilyev after music by Rameau; and the part of Khorid in "The Indian Poem" by Ulugbek Almashev—a symbolic image of evil force, a whirlwind, a tornado. While dancing at the Bolshoi, Akimov graduated from the ballet department of the Moscow Institute of Dramatic Art. He now teaches a senior course of choreographers.

Margarita ANOKHINA

## SONGS OF A SWEDISH TROUBADOUR

"A Troubadour from Stockholm" is a play about the life of the great Swedish poet of the 18th century Carl Michael Bellman which had its first night recently at literary-drama studio, uniting actors from various Leningrad theatres.

However, this time round the main role was entrusted not to a professional actor but to writer I. Ivanovsky who translated into Russian C. Bellman's main works. For his translations he was elected member of the Bellman Society in Stockholm.

Carl Michael Bellman is as great a phenomenon for the Swedes as Pushkin is for us, says Ivanovsky. His poetry moves us and has a fresh ring to it even today, two centuries later.

Ivanovsky has completed work on an anthology of Swedish poetry, embracing several centuries—from folk ballads to present-day works.



In the photo: on the film set.

## 'THANK YOU, RATIL'

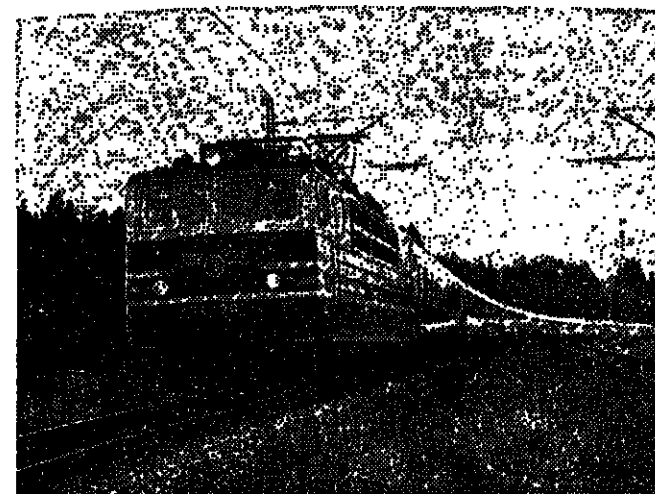
In Tbilisi, the Georgian film director Georgi Kalatoshvili has started shooting a colour movie, "Thank you, Ratil". A Grigolashvili and Baramidze Film studios (Czechoslovakia) co-production, the film will tell the

## FACTS and EVENTS

Films. Following the results of a survey carried out among Romanian film critics by the Bucharest "Cinema" magazine, Yelena Solovai has been voted best film actress of 1982 for her performance as Olga in the film "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov". This Soviet film was shown with much success on Romanian screens.

Restoration. Restoration work is almost finished on the balcony of the Church of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin in Baryshi, Moscow. This 17th-18th century monument is situated in a state-protected zone incorporating Kholmitsky and Chernyshevsky streets. The next stage of restoration involves the main white-stone building of the church which when fully restored should become a major attraction of this ancient corner of Moscow known since the 16th century under the name of Baryshi.

# BUSINESS



With extensive participation of foreign firms, the USSR developed the Sr-1 electric locomotive for Finnish railways. V/O Energomachexport has already sold Finland a hundred such locomotives.

## FIRST CONTRACTS OF 1983

In the Soviet Far Eastern city of Nakhodka, representatives of Dalintorg and the Japanese firm of Chori have signed the first contracts of the year for mutual deliveries.

In exchange for timber, fish and fern, Chori supplies clothing, fabrics shoes and china to the Soviet Far East.

A demonstration show of goods offered by Chori to its partners in 1983 was held in the Dalintorg showroom in Nakhodka. A representative of Chori said:

"This time we have about 500 samples of our goods on view. More than 30 per cent of them are new. We have been cooperating with Dalintorg for over 15 years and have come to the conclusion that it is a reliable and respectable partner. Our

1982 trade with Dalintorg was seven million dollars. The general director of Dalintorg Valentina Kolycheva says:

"Though we started off our 1983 business contacts with Chori, we invite all businessmen for talks. Our showroom is at their disposal for the choosing of samples. We are going to engage in this type of operation with other firms too."

We are interested in the development and expansion of coastal trade and do everything possible to increase trade and our list of goods. The total volume of Dalintorg's trade turnover with Japanese firms and cooperatives exceeded 100 million dollars in 1982. And this figure is to go up.

Yevgeniy BUGAYENKO

## Yugoslavs train at Soviet plants

Soviet assemblymen have completed work on a coke furnace battery at the Zenica steel works, in Yugoslavia.

The Zenica works provides an example of the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The Soviet Union has assisted in the construction of a blast furnace, a converter shop and other pro-

jects here. Many Yugoslav steelmen were trained in the Ukraine, the Urals and Siberia.

The Zenica works is now undergoing renovation.

The Soviet Union has assisted Yugoslavia for many years in the re-equipment of its steel industry, having helped build 40 per cent of Yugoslav iron and steel facilities.

## Contacts and contracts

● TASS and Reuter have signed a protocol in Moscow. It provides for continuing efforts to expand cooperation, including the joint use of means of communication and for mutual assistance in the distribution of general political and special-interest news.

● According to figures issued by the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, between January and October 1982, Austrian exports to the USSR rose by 22.1 per cent.

● The Joint Standing Franco-Soviet Commission has held its 17th session in Paris during which a wide range of issues was discussed concerning trade and economic links between the two countries.

● A protocol has been signed concerning trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia in 1983. This year, the exchange of goods is expected to top seven thousand million dollars' worth.

● Polish shipyards are now building several 8-93 geo-physical vessels ordered by the USSR for exploring sea shelf areas. The first such ship is to be launched in 1985.

## METRO FOR WARSAW

The decision to build a Metro in Warsaw was taken last year. Today, Polish newspapers are already carrying photographs of the building sites.

The first line which will join the southern and northern parts of the city will help solve transport problems.

Soviet experts will give major assistance to their Polish colleagues in the laying of the Metro tracks. Polish designers and engineers have already been to Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov where they have familiarized themselves with the technology of Metro construction. The Soviet Union will deliver cranes, welding machines, compressors and other technology and equipment for building the Metro to Poland. The carriages for the Warsaw Metro will also come from the Soviet Union.

## IL-86—THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The enhanced takeoff-landing characteristics, the high manoeuvrability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airstrips allow for operating the IL-86 IET from airfields of the same class as those required for medium-size aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, BOEING-727, DC-8 and others.

The state-of-the-art systems of automatic control and navigation fully provide for regular flights via optimized routes.

The spacious, comfortable interior with broad passages accommodates 350 passengers. The built-in airstairs offer speedy embarkment and disembarkment independently of the ground services. With the maximum takeoff weight of 206 tonnes, the IL-86 IET takes to the air from airstrips 2,300 to 2,600 m long.

The cruising speed is 930 km/h. The practical range with the commercial payload of 40,000 kg is 3,600 km.

V/O AVIAEXPORT 32/34, Smolenskaya-Sennaya Pl. 121200 Moscow, USSR.

Cables: AVIAEXPORT MOSCOW. Telephone: 244-20-88. Telex: 411257 AVEX SU 411335 AVEX SU



## Trade with Bulgaria

The Soviet Union is responsible for over 50 per cent of Bulgaria's foreign trade. In its turn, Bulgaria is one of the main Soviet trading partners.

By 1985, trade between the two countries will exceed the level of the past five-year period by 38 per cent.

By the mid-80s, with aid from the USSR more than 120 industries, industrial facilities and technological lines will be expanded, reconstructed or modernized in Bulgaria. The Soviet Union is also to deliver equipment to the sum of 1.4 thousand million roubles.

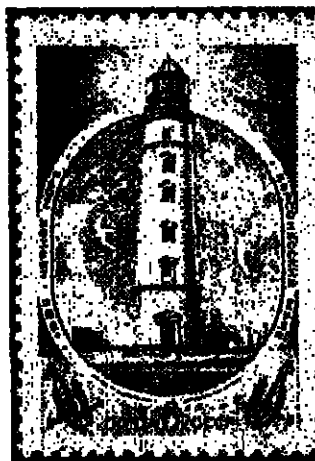
## Servicing station for farm machinery in Angola

A new servicing station for farm machinery has gone into operation at the Angolan state-run cotton growing amalgamation (Cacuzo) in the Malanje province. It was built with the help of Soviet specialists to carry out maintenance and repairs of cotton-picking combines, tractors and other farm machinery supplied to People's Angola by the Soviet Union.

The establishment of repair and maintenance services in Angola is an important field in Soviet-Angolan cooperation. Altogether 27 repair and servicing centres for farm machinery have been built in Angola with Soviet help. The Soviet Union also assisted in the construction of Africa's largest complex for servicing aircraft which is now in operation.

At present about 300 Soviet specialists are giving assistance to their Angolan friends in the operation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment supplied by the Soviet Union, and also in training Angolan technical personnel. During the past few years the educational establishments of Angola and the USSR have trained more than 6,000 drivers, mechanics and farm-machine operators.

## Philately



## LIGHTHOUSES IN STAMPS

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of five stamps depicting lighthouses on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The 6-kopek stamp in our illustration shows the Kholmsk lighthouse which was built in 1818 and which will guide the approaching to the port of Sevastopol.

## The Dom Cathedral organ to sound again

The famous Dom Cathedral organ in the Latvian capital of Riga will be 100 years old in January, 1984. Last year the citizens of Riga and guests to the town were unable to listen to the wonderful organ concerts in the Dom Cathedral, said V. Karpus, Latvian Minister of Culture. The organ was dismantled and sent for repairs. Today the parts of the unique musical instrument have arrived

back from Holland. Dutch craftsmen—the best restorers of old organs—have started to assemble the complex mechanism. Then the instrument has to be adjusted and tuned. The adjustment of such complex instrument requires virtuoso craftsmanship. One has to achieve irreproachable sound in all the 6,588 pipes, which are different in pitch and physical volume, capable of reproducing all the

instruments of a symphony orchestra, the whole range of the human voice, the noise of the sea, and many other sound effects. It is thought that this difficult and very responsible job will be over in the second half of 1983, thus the organ should be being played again before it is 100 years old and the vaults of the wonderful hall will ring out once more classical and modern music.

## THE WORLD OF BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS

The works by Fyodor Konstantinov which are on view at an exhibition which has opened in the halls of the USSR Academy of Arts, at 21 Kropotkinskaya Street, represent an invitation into the world of literature.



Dmitry

## BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS

standing works of literature the artist conveys the spirit of antiquity and the Renaissance, of Ancient Rus and the Pushkin epoch. Konstantinov has illustrated, among other things, Florence's "Odes", "The Legend of Thyl Ulfspiegel" by Charles de Coster, "Mtsyri" by Lermontov and "Crime and Punishment" by Dostoyevsky.

There are 300 works on display at the exhibition. Apart from illustrations, there are graphic landscapes, line-cuts, watercolours, portraits of outstanding poets, musicians, composers and painters. Konstantinov has been working as an artist for almost half a century.



The Volga River in March.

## WHAT'S ON!

January 25-28

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 25—A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance. 26—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 28—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 26—Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 27—Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera). 28—Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 26—Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 27—Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet). 28—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 25—Karev, "The Merry Widow". 27—Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess". 28—Kaiman, "Evening Visitor". Chamber Musical Theatre (72 Leningradsky Prospekt), 26, 27—Rostovsky, "Rostov Action".

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists' Union (25 Gorky St.). An exhibi-

tion of about 100 works by Vladimir Filatov, one of the leading contemporary artists working in glass. On view are decorative items compositions, vases, goblets, tea and dinner sets. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Gorkovskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20. Exhibition Hall, Society for the Protection of Monuments (12 Razina St.). "The Old Culture of Altai". An exhibition featuring: weapons, copies of rock drawings and primitive stone figures. Daily, except Monday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

### FILMS

And Justice for All (USA). About a lawyer who tries to fight the corruption in American legal proceedings. Cinema: "Vatreaka" (5/8) Sverdlov-Chernogryazskaya St., Metro Lermontovskaya. The Hit Tune of the Summer (Tallinnfilm Studios, USSR). A musical featuring different pop groups.

## Cinema: "Imeni Mossovieta"

(25 Bakhruzhina St.). Metro Pavlovskaya.

## CONCERT HALLS

Concert Hall of the Central Tourist House (146 Leninsky Prospekt), 25, 26—A variety group from Yugoslavia. 27, 28—A jolly show by the Tallinn rock group Vitamin. Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovetskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel), 25, 26—Eduard Khil with the Kamerton instrumental ensemble. Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena, (Luzhniki), 25-28—The Moscow Ballet on ice.

## SPORTS

### FOOTBALL

Central Army Club Sports Complex (39 Leningradsky Prospekt), 26—Winter tournament. 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Among the participants are teams from Moscow (Central Army Club), Kiev, Rostov-on-Don, Lvov, Kharkov, Odessa and other cities.

### ICE HOCKEY

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport, 26—Moscow Spartak vs Corky Torpedo. 27—Central Army Club vs Kiev Sokol. 6.45 p.m. (both days).

### VOLLEYBALL

Palace of Weightlifting, Central Army Club (39 Leningradsky Prospekt), 26, 27, 28—USSR top-league championship. 1 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 7.30 p.m. (all days).

### CHESS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira), 23-28—men's championship. 4 p.m. (each day).

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bogovaya St.), 26 and 28—Racing and trotting 6 p.m. (both days).

### State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for January 16, 1983	Quotations in roubles	
Currency		
Canadian dollar	100	37.73
English pound sterling	100	111.44
Finnish marka	100	13.44
French franc	100	16.67
FRG (Deutsch mark)	100	30.24
Indian rupee	100	7.18
Italian lira	1,000	3.89
Japanese yen	100	0.56
Spanish peseta	100	0.71
Swedish krona	100	36.86
Swiss franc	100	36.86

### TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi: 14-hour service, twenty kilometres. To begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab: 24-hour service. Telephone 221-00-00. Communal cab: 1983-84 rates in the city: 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 1 kopek.

## WEATHER

January 25-28

In Moscow, city and region, the N wind is expected to veer to SW and temperatures to rise. Night temperatures of -3°, -7°C and of -1°, -5°C in the daytime. Light snow probable on some days.